ties; but upon the arrival of the officers at the hotel, he could not be found.

Officer Snyder took the cars for Harrisburg,

where he had been temporarily arrested, but subsequently liberated without examination. Deputy Coroner Fisher held an inquest over the dead body of the negro, and a verdict was rendered according to the above circumstances The deceased leaves a wife and two children He had resided in Columbia eighteen months These facts are gathered from the proceed

ings of the Coroner's jury. The first account represented the discharge of the pistol as accidental; but the following despatch from Baltimore, published in the New York Tribune, containing the statement of Mr. Ridgely, shows that there was no accident about it:

Baltimore, Friday, April 30, 1852.

Police Officer Ridgely, of the firm of Zell & Ridgely. of this city, was the party who shot the allged fugitive slave at Columbia yesterday. He was pursued by an excited crowd, but succeeded in reaching Shrewsbury during the night, and arrived in this city in the morning train. He says, after they had arrested the fugitive, they were surrounded by a crowd of negroes; and in order to intimidate them, as well as the prisoner, who was making a desperate resistance, he drew his pistol. At that moment, Smith got his (Ridgely's) finger between his teeth, and, under a sudden impulse of pain and excitement, he discharged his pistol, and the ball passed through the negro's body, causing his instant death.

Of course a crime has been committed, the BALTIMORE, Friday, April 30, 1852.

Of course a crime has been committed, the laws of Pennsylvania have been outraged, and a demand will be made on the Governor of Muryland for the delivery of Ridgely. Should he refuse to comply with the requisition, it would excite no surprise. Pennsylvania has been so degraded of late, by unworthy concessions, under the influence of Buchanan, that she has almost forfeited her right to be treated as a sovereign State. She is rather a colony of Maryland, and can hardly complain at the establishment of the black code of Slavery upon her soil.

LITERARY NOTICES.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A JOVENEY THROUGH TARTARY, THIBET, AND CHINA. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, 11th street and Pa avenue, Washington, D. C.

These two volumes form a very attractive portion of Appleton's "Popular Library." They are from the pen of M. Nuc, a mission ary priest of the Congregation of St. Lazarus, and contain his recollections of a journey through the interior of Asia in the years 1844, 1845, and 1846. In the year 1842, the Pope crected Mongolia into a Vicariate Apostolie and in 1844 M. Nuc set out under instructions from the Vicar, on an extensive tour, for the purpose of studying the characters and manpers of the Tartars, and of ascertaining, if possible, the extent and limits of the Vicariate. In these volumes, in graphic style, he relates what he saw and experienced in his travels. and there is a flavor of adventure and novelty about them, which quite captivate one's atten-

THE FIRST BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY. By Jos. Thomas M. D. Philadelphia : E. C. & J. Biddle.

Dr. Thomas, formerly classical teacher in the Friends' Select School, Philadelphia, has constructed this work on the basis of the First Book of Etymology, by James Lynd, a production adopted as a text book in the public schools of Philadelphia, New York, and Brookbook well calculated to promote an analytic knowledge of the English language. It is intended for schools, but useful anywhere.

THE RAILROAD JUBILEE. Boston, 1852: J. N. East.

We all recollect the famous Jubilee in Bos ton, last September, in commemoration of the opening of the railroad communication between Boston and Canada. We saw the pageant, and can well believe that no public event in this country has ever been celebrated with more imposing display. The Bostonians have a way of doing whatever they undertake, with all their might. Under the auspices of a Committee of the City Council, a full account of the celebration has been prepared, and printed in superb style. The paper, typography, and binding of the volume, are perfectly luxurious. Through the politeness of Mr. Appleton, we have received a copy of the book from the Committee, for which they will accept our thanks. THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCI

ENCES. Edited by Isaac Hays, M. D. Philadel phia : Blanchard & Lea. Price, \$5 a year. We have already had occasion to speak of

the plan of this quarterly, and the manner in which it is conducted. Every physician who would keep up with the march of his profession at home should be a reader of it. Nor are its pages of value to him alone. The general reader will find in it a great deal that is curious and instructive

SHERINAH. A Quarterly Review. Vol. 1, No. 3. April, 1851. Price, \$2 a year.

This work presents, according to scientific formula, the new revelations in spiritual philosophy, which have lately broken upon the world. It is devoted to "the Emancipation of Mind, the Elucidation of Vital, Mental, and Spiritual Phenomena, and the Progress of Man." Published by S. B. Brittan, at Bridgeport, Conn., it numbers among its contributors, Horace Greeley, T. L. Harris, Rev. James Richardson, and other devotees to spiritual sci-

New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by

There is a quantum sufficit of exultation in this number of Blackwood, over the fall of the Whig Ministry and the accession of Lord Der-Let the Conservatives enjoy themselves while they may. Their hour of triumph is a

We notice an interesting paper on American Military Reconnoissance, taking for a text the notes by Major Emory, of reconnoissances in

our Western Territory. Excepting this and several chapters of "My

BLEAR HOUSE. By Charles Dickens. New York

Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C.

Number second is on our table. Dickens is laying out extensive grounds about his Bleak

ouse. The work, it is said, is producing a

Tork Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

This number abounds in spirited discussion of the great questions of the day. We are not bored with learned articles discoursing for the thousandth time on the men and things of former times. One of the most valuable parts of this Review is its department devoted to the Cotemporary Literature of England, America, France, and Germany.

sale as above.

The Review, in an article on the Life of John Sterling, by Carlyle, exposes, somewhat too tenderly, we think, the flagrant infidelity of the biographer. His infidelity is dogmatical, defiant, and disgusting. A man false to Humanity cannot be true to God. We have had little patience with Carlyle since his insensate abuse Culves, are, I understand, to be the principal

The articles in this number on the Literature of the New Testament, Arctic Searching Expeditions, Wesley and Methodism, and Progress of Popular Education in Great Britain, will repay a careful reading.

York : Champion Bissell.

t favors the public this month with the life of Mr. Sharkey, of Mississippi! Whose turn next? olitics Hunker

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY. May, 1852. New York. The publishers are investing their work with all sorts of attractions. This number closes the second year of its existence, and it now has perhaps a larger circulation than any periodical of the kind in the world.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

Senator Seward's recent speech in favor of sustaining the Collins line of steamers by Gov-ernment, has given much satisfaction to a large portion of the merchants of this city. The ex-Governor does what he undertakes very ably His bitterest enemies cannot deny this. What is the secret of this gentleman's hold upon the respect of the nation? I answer, his out-spoken sentiments on great national questions. He did not wait to secure a position in the councils of the nation, before he "put to sea" on these subjects. He nobly defined his position in his native State, and in Congress as he went along, and has ably sustained himself. Therefore it is that he is a man of mark. I am not a Sewardite, but I honor a man who takes hold on the great questions of the day with a master's hand, and who does not aim to prop himself-up before he discusses momentous topics, in order that when he discharges his "long tom" it may not dislodge him from his position. Why not break up our ships of war and disband our navy, relying upon mercantile steamers, in case of necessity, for the defence of the country? The naval vessels are rotting, while the officers are decaying, and both are sustained at an immense annual expense. This is worth thinking of, economical legislators! It would be well if the People considered it also.

The old Lieutenant of Gov. Seward, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, is, it seems, nominated and

confirmed as Assistant Treasurer of the United States for this city. It is said that he is deliberating whether he will accept the office. It would not be dignified to clutch it too quickly. He is greatly respected, and is, as you know, a man of fair proportions, in body and mind, stately manners, and unquestionable integrity. Better send him as ambassador to Russia, and put Postmaster General Hall into the office of Treasurer. His presence is not equal to the ex-Lieutenant Governor's, while his business habits are probably superior. But I have no doubt that Acting President FILLMORE will secure to his old law partners, Messrs. Haven and Hall, before he quits the White House, snug offices, the avails of which will last somewhat longer than their present terms of office. Why shouldn't he? When the *trio* return to Buffalo they will need something handsome to sustain their positions. These men once had nerve

and pluck, especially the senior partner, but love of office seems to have annihilated it. The kingdoms of South Carolina and England are at last fairly at issue, I perceive, respecting the imprisonment of colored seamen at Charleston. An English brig, recently driven by stress of weather into the port of that city, had among her crew one Manuel, a colored seaman, who was taken out of the vessel lyn. We think the Doctor has performed his under process by the police, and committed to task with great care and skill, and given us a prison, to prevent his sowing the seed of insur-The British Consul applied to the State Court for a writ of habeas corpus, but Judge WITHERS refused the writ; whereupon Mr. Mathews took an appeal, with a view, probably, to have the matter considered in the United States Courts. Old Massachuserrs was foiled in her attempt to bring the question before these courts, but whether JOHN BULL will be snubbed

in a similar way remains to be seen.

A day or two since I saw your old Buckeye friend, CHARLES ELLIOTT, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on his way from Ohio to attend the Conference about assembling at Boston. If all the dignitaries and influential ministers in that church were as independent and anti-slavery as Father Elliott, the principles of John Wesley would be received and sustained by that large and influential denomination. Dr. Elliott's work on the Sinfulness ination. Dr. Elliott's work on the Sinfulness of American Slavery, in two 12mo volumes, is said to be an able work. He is preparing for the press a History of Ecclesiastical Matters concerning Slavery, with reference to the M. E. C. from 1844 to 1848; and he has other works in contemplation. I learned from him that it is probable two or three new Bishops will be elected by the Conference at Boston. Bishop Soule, it seems, "owns" two slaves! He became a slaveholder, I suppose, among other reasons, to demonstrate to the South that he was an orthodox man. Spirit of Wesley! what think ye of a Bishop in your church, in the nineteenth century, being a slaveholder?

In the Pennsylvania Freeman is a letter from

In the Pennsylvania Preeman is a letter from the accomplished ROBERT PURVIS, complaining of the closing chapter in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which he thinks is "African Colonization unmasked." I am not surprised that a colored man should be particularly sensitive on reading that chapter, nor that all the friends of the slave should regret several things contained in the chapter referred to. Neither am I surprised that Mrs. Stowe's sentiments on the subject of colonization should be misunderstood. sagacious editor of the Freeman refers to her unfortunate endorsement of colonization. But Mrs. Stowe no more endorses colonization than did Mr. Birney in his recent address, nor than did Mr. Birney in his recent address, nor so much. By colonization I mean, of course, the Colonization Society. Both Mr. Birney and Mrs. Stowe repudiate the coercive policy of the Colonization Society, or I might, with more exactitude, say, the policy of many of its members. No reasonable man has any objection to voluntary colonization or emigration. Colored people have the same right, of course, to go to Liberia as they have to California or elsewhere, and no one is justified in blaming them, or and no one is justified in blaming them, or those whom they request to afford them aid. But the main feature of the Colonization So-But the main feature of the Colonization Society, as we all know, is to force off the free colored population of the country. Now, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as I happen to know, holds this policy in abhorrence; and yet she has, through ignorance or inadvertence, used some expressions respecting the Colonization Society that are much to be regretted.

The new volume of BANCROFT'S History of the United States is a tonic of convergence at

the United States is a topic of conversation at present, and the reputation of this learned and polished historian seems to be as great abroad as it is among his own countrymen. I would not detract an iota from all the deserved repunot detract an iota from all the deserved repu-tation his splendid work has secured to him; but it is said, and I partly believe it, that several passages in the first volume, if not in subsequent volumes, relating to human bond-age, have been in later editions stricken out! Is it possible? Mr Bancroft, on the publica-tion of his first volume, published before his political aspirations were known to the public or perhaps to himself commended to a repolitical aspirations were known to the public or perhaps to himself, commended to me a chapter on Slavery, which he thought would be very gratifying to an "abolitionist." They say this chapter is not found in the late editions, and that passages in other volumes, referring to American slavery, are "non est inventus." Can any of your readers, Mr. Editor, inform the public of the facts on the subject, so that injustice may not be done either to the learned author or to the cause of freedom? If it shall appear that Mr. Bancroft has main.

it shall appear that Mr. Bancroft has maintained his manliness, self-respect, patriotism, and truthfulness, when solicited by office and emolument, most heartily shall I, for one, rejoice in receiving evidence of the fact. But if he, like some other authors, has basely truckled to the South, and been recreant to Liberty, I shall with many others mourn in view of the

truth of the common report.

Well, the Anniversary week is at hand. It is thought that the Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SO. cisfy, May 11th, at the Broadway Tabernacie, will be one of unusual interest. It is expected that our excellent friend, the Hon. Wm. Jay,

preached in Virginia. He is blind, but a man to show that the Whigs were more in fav preacher, and a true-hearted friend of Liberty. No man here can draw larger audiences, or delight them more. Mr. Culver was formerly a member of Congress from Washington county, in this State, and has had, for one or two years, a law office in this city. His practice is rapidly increasing, and he has the reputation of being an able and eloquent advocate of human rights. It is hoped that the occasion will attract to this city a numerous body of anti-slavery men

The literature of this number is good—its and women.

The AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY holds its annual meeting the same day, at Rochester, New York, and Messrs. Garrison, Phillips, others, are expected to address the meeting. This Society would not have been driven from the city—to use the language of its friends—I think, if the speakers had used more circumspection, prudence, and good nature. TRUTH, on the subject of slavery, can be spoken here boldly, and without serious molestation, if those who utter it do not appear to provoke wrath and opposition. As evidence of this, we may refer to the resolutions adopted last year by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and to the speeches on that occasion.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

Mr. Gwin asked that the Senate would take quently ascertained that he was arrested on iabilities connected with his military operations in California during the years 1846 and 1847; that he was confined under lock and key for

take up the bill he had mentioned.

The bill was then taken up.

Mr. Shields pointed out several defects in the oill as it now stood, and then the bill was re-

Mr. Cooper addressed the Senate in review of the speeches of Mr. Bell and Mr. Soulé upon

Mr. Wade got the floor, and the subject was ostponed till to-morrow week The Senate then adjourned THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

Mr. Hamlin reported in favor of printing 17,000 extra copies of the Patent Office Report on Arts and Sciences. Also, to print 32,500

money paid for printing and binding for the use of the departments. Laid over. vide for the settlement of the claims arising out of the conquest of California; and the same was considered and ordered to be engrossed.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up.

Mr. Pearce addressed the Senate till after
three o'clock, in defence of the Administration from charges preferred by Messrs. Gwin and Hunter upon the army estimates. He had not

concluded when the Senate adjourned. FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

motion of Mr. Shields, the Senate proeeded to the consideration of the bill to create a Board of Commissioners for the examination and payment of claims against the United States, growing out of the conquest of Cali-fornia; when it was read a third time, and

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the Senate re sumed the consideration of the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the cur

bill be postponed until Monday; which was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Badger, the Senate wen into Executive session, and afterwards ad-

MONDAY, MAY 3.

from the several heads of the departments, of plan for classifying the duties and salaries Mr. Sumner presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in favor of oheap

ocean postage.

The Wisconsin railroad bill was taken up, and ordered to be engrossed.

A bill granting a pension to Jim Capron, a fee negro, for revolutionary services, was considered and ordered to be engrossed.

free negro, for revolutionary services, was considered and ordered to be engrossed.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up.

Mr. Rusk spoke nearly two hours in support of the amendment granting additional aid to the Collins line, and the bill was then postpon-

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and shortly after ad-

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

We briefly noticed last week the proceed-

Alabama, on the Homestead bill, were unimportant. Here is an abstract of the speech of Mr. Stephens, given in the Baltimore Sun. It presents the gist of it: Mr. Stephens of Georgia, took the floor, and

Mr. Stephens of Georgia, took the floor, and after all ding to the policy which had been recently pursued, by which a hundred millions of acres of land had been given away, expressed himself as being opposed to the passage of the bill before the Committee until some general system of disposing of the public domain shall have been adopted. In every free and representative country, he said, there must exist parties.

sustained. Parties, he contended, must be organized with reference to the predominant questions of the day; and the great political question at present in this country he considered to be the law for the reclamation of fugitive slaves. The majority of the people he be-lieved to be in favor of the performance of all constitutional obligations; could stand unless it were based upon the Con-stitution, nor would any Administration be sustained unless it were actuated by such prin-

admit, the North would not stand up for the Constitution, he should not care how soon the onfederacy were rent asunder. He expressed simself opposed to National Conventions, and o surrendering to an irresponsible body the power to prescribe principles, on which the country is to act. The people, he continued, would not be in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law. He then in the war of the revolution, and allowing her thirty-five years half pay as a captain

of the Baptist denomination, and formerly from which he dissented, and four other papers, of persuasive eloquence, and reminds one of the Blind Preacher in Wirt's "British Spy." Mr. Beecher is well known as an independent tutions of the South as a war against the Lord of Creation: the colored man being inferior to the white, intellectually and mentally, and who, he said, is an entirely different being. He was proceeding to show the decrease in the number of free blacks, compared with slaves, when his time elapsed.

THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 6, 1852.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28. The House then resolved itself into a Comnitte on the state of the Union, and took up

the Homestead bill.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, who had the floor, spoke in favor of the principle of the bill. The Government of the United States, he said, was the largest land owner in the world, and Congress had from time to time disposed of the public lands in various ways, and with general approval. This being the case, and there be ing no question as to the power of Congress, he maintained that there is nothing unconstitutional in the bill before the Committee. The bill he considered as not only expedient, but as calculated in various ways, to which he alluded, to promote the general welfare.

He expressed himself in favor of that policy

which would people the public domain and give homes to the homeless; and instanced him-self as a proof of what may be done by perseverance and industry, being the son of a squat-ter, and having risen through successive offices to be Governor of Mississippi, and stood there

Mr. Parker, of Indiana, went at some length into a definition of his position with reference to the recent Whig caucus, which he said was called merely to determine upon the time and place of the meeting of the said convention. He disagreed from Mr. Stephens as to the want of determination at the North to maintain the Constitution, but coincided with him in his objections to the action of conventions, and, for his own part, said he would vote for no man as President who was not true to the Compro-

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, said he should not make any allusion to the Presidential election, but should confine himself exclusively to the bill before the Committee, and the usages of constitutional law

The Committee then rose, and the House ad-

THURSDAY, APRIL 29. The rules having been suspended, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole

and took up the Homestead bill.

Mr. Walsh, of Maryland, who had the floor from yesterday, addressed the Committee. He said he endorsed the action of the seceders from the caucus recently held in the Capitol to the fullest extent. He traced the history of the establishment of new States, and the acquisition of additional territory, to show that a system had invariably been pursued by which the South was degraded, from the time of the passing of the Ordinance of 1787 down to the passage of the Compromise act; whose insti-tutions were thus kept within prescribed limits. beyond which they must not travel.

The doctrine of State Rights, he said, amount

ed to this—that slavery is to be protected only where it exists. He said he would support no man as a candidate for the Presidency, who did not own himself to be in favor of the Com-

promise measures.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, advocated the constitutionality of the bill before the Commit-tee, and contended that those who maintained its unconstitutionality had voted for appropria tions of land which were liable to the same objections. He contended that Congress possess ed the same power to grant lands that it has to appropriate money, and considered the ob-ject in increasing territories is the settlement and cultivation of lands; having acquired these, it became the duty of the General Government to settle them, and thus render them their industry to pay those taxes which present it is out of their power to do.

The Chairman here stated that the having elapsed to which debate was limited.
Mr. McMullen, who reported the bill, would have an hour during which to close the debate.
Mr. McMullen took the floor, and said the bill had been so fully, fairly, and ably debated. that little remained for him to say in conclusion. He then controverted the arguments that had been adduced as to the unconstitu tionality of the measure.

He concluded by referring to the political aspect of the country, and considered the time which had been spent in political disquisitions as detracting from the character of the country; at the same time expressing his convic-tion that the Democrats had the power of electing for President one of their party, and said he would vote for no man who would not pledge himself to maintain the Constitution.

The Committee then rose, the Chairman re

ported, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Gorman, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution authorizing the printing of 50,000 copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report, for the use of the House, and 3,000 additional copies for the use

of the Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. Clingman said that before he voted or this resolution he desired to be informed who was to do this printing, and on what terms. He was very much surprised that so much time had elapsed without the House being apprized what arrangement the Committee on Printing had made for the execution of the printing of the House. There were rumors-he could not say they were true-that the Committee had given out the printing at an advance of 25 per cent upon the terms for which responsible men

Mr. Gorman said that this was the usual resolution, and he would call the previous ques-

the table. At the suggestion of Mr. Houston, however, he withdrew the motion until after the House should determine the question on the demand for the previous question.

The House then refused to second the de

mand for the previous question-ayes 46, noes

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Stuart of Michigan in the chair,) and proceeded to consider the private calendar The Committee, after being in session two hours and a half, rose and reported to the House the following bills, with the recommend-

ation that they do pass:

A bill for the relief of Osborn Cross, of the United States army.
Senate bill granting relief to John A. Mo

Gaw, of New York.

A bill for the relief of Patrick Gass.

A bill for the relief of William H Wells, and

The question being on the engrossment of these bills, Messrs. Moore of Pennsylvania, and Flor. ence, stated, as they had not been able to obtain the floor to give their views on the Homestead bill, and as they would both have to leave the city this afternoon, they would ask leave to file their speeches.

[Cries of "Agreed," "Agreed."] The House adjourned, to meet to-morrow

SATURDAY, MAY 1. The Speaker announced the first business in order to be the bill for the relief of Osborn Cross, a quartermaster in the army of the

the bill was passed.

Two ineffectual motions were made to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union upon the Homestead bill; and the House also refused to resolve itself into a Comnittee of the Whole on the private calendar. And the House then adjourned. MONDAY, APRIL 3.

Monday, April 3.

The House took up the Senate bill for the relief of Chas. G. Hunter, and passed it. By it the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to give him credit for nearly \$8,000, being the amount of losses sustained by him while acting as commander and purser of the steamer Scourge and schooner Taney, at Alvarado.

The House, also under a suspension of the rules, passed a bill for the relief of Jane Irwin, on account of the services and losses of her father in the war of the revolution, and allowing her thirty-five years half pay as a captain

The House proceeded to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table.

The agricultural part of the Patent Office report was laid upon the table, and the motion

print 100,000 extra copies was referred to the Committee on Printing. Various Senate bills were referred to the appropriate committees, and several of them were

The House adjourned.

Died, on the morning of the 26th ultimo, in this city, after a short but painful illness, Professor Walter R. Johnson, aged 57 years.

Institute, of which he was the Corresponding Secretary, adopted the following resolutions in nonor of their deceased associate Resolved, That we have heard with deep

member and officer of this Institution, and high appreciation of his private virtues, as well of his scientific character and labors. "Resolved, That we respectfully tender to the family of the deceased the expression of our

wear the usual badge of mourning. "Ordered, That these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary, be published in

to his home .- Ib. "PETER FORCE, President. CHARLES F. STANSBURY,

CINCINNATI, April 28, 1852. The Anti-Slavery Convention met here to The proceedings are unimportant.

The following resolutions were adopted by this body to-day, declaring the unalterable purpose of the abolitionists to continue under circumstances, the discussion of the antislavery question. That, under no circumstances, can any true-hearted abolitionist engage in or connive at any compromise involving the slight-

that they do abroad, it may then be time for the colored people to consider the Colonization scheme; but, for the present, the colored people should turn a deaf ear to all Colonization

The resolutions were supported by several

CINCINNATI, April 30, 1852. At the Abolition Convention, last evening, the remaining resolutions of the Committee were adopted, including three sympathizing with the cause of Hungary, and expressing surprise that Kossuth, with his knowledge of the natural sympathies of tyrants and oppressors with that kind all over the world, did not see the absurdproductive. He insisted that there is nothing agrarian in the measure under consideration, slaveholders, and saved his cause the damage,

The resolution, which embraced the latte declaration, was subsequently reconsidered, and Mr. Julian made a speech, in which he ad

purpose was adopted. Frederick Douglass made the closing speech

and at 11 o'clock the Convention adjourned The Hall was crowded during the whole sit

ting to its utmost capacity.

The Franklin arrived at New York on the 27th ult., the Niagara at Halifax on the 28th, The advices, to the 21st ult., are not important

England was agitated by preparations for the coming election. The friends of Lord John Russell, despairing, it is said, of re-electing him from London, are trying to elect him from Edinburgh. The public mind had been greatly excited by the statement of a captain of a Quebec vessel, that in the spring of 1851 he had seen two vessels imbedded in the ice, drifting towards Davis's Straits, which were supposed to be the ships of Sir John Frankin : but

the story soon fell into discredit. The Arctic expedition sailed on the 15th, con-

sisting of three ships and two propellers. Professor Wilson, the Christopher of Black wood's Magazine, has resigned his chair of moral philosophy, in consequence of age and

An interesting debate had taken place in Parliament, on a motion for the appointment of a committee to examine the East India Company's charter, and investigate the Company's Government. The motion was agreed

The Court of Exchequer had rendered judgment against Alderman Soloman, setling the

France still submits meekly to the usurpa tions of Napoleon. M. Emile Girardin is threatened with a suppression of his journal, Forty-nine provincial papers have ceased to exist since the 2d of December, in consequence of the excessive restrictions on the Press. In the protest of the heirs of Louis Philippe

against the confiscation of their property, Poillet and Berryer were counsel for the Orleans fam ily. The Prefect of the Seine, in behalf of the President, protested against the jurisdiction of the Court, and the case was postponed.

complain that swindling agents are persuading the Polish peasantry to leave their homes, by representing that the "King of America" has granted to Kossuth vast tracts of land for the purpose of settlement.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA The steamer Crescent City arrived at New

York yesterday, with a large number of pas-sengers from California, and between two and three million dollars in gold. Her passengers came over the Isthmus railroad, which is now completed to within twelve miles of Gorgona. The Crescent City brings the California mails of the 5th ultimo. The general news is of no particular interest, except so far as it relates to the success of the miners. The floods having entirely subsided, the yield of gold is reported

the Indians. A party of settlers and miners recently surrounded two lodges at Indian Ferry, and shot the men and several squaws. They

We learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer that the Hon. John Sergeant, who has been dangerously ill for some time, was considerably better on Saturday last. His reported death, therefore, as announced in the New York papers of Saturday, and consequently in the National Intelligencer of Monday, was incorrect. Mr. S. has been confined to his room for about six weeks, and, although still severely indisposed, a hope is indulged that he will yet recover.

National Intelligencer.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS

Both Houses adjourned Tuesday, with out transacting business, on account of the de cease of Mr. Andrews, a member from Maine.

Dr We call the attention of our readers to the adve-

thement, in another column, of a private school for hou cetablished this year at Newport, Rhode Island. Dr George Gunther is one of the most prominent victims mad-by the events of 1848-'49 in Germany. As a member of the selebrated popular Diet of Frankfort, he represented there the most decided republican principles, with self sacrific purity, and ability. Dr. Gunther is at the same time the prother-in-law of Robert Blum, the great representative of the popular interests in the same Diet, and for this reas the most bateful to the absolutiat Powers, and chosen b them as a holocaust, murdered by Windischgratz in Vien na, at their combined instigations. The political conduc of a most violent and deadly persecution by the absolutists and tyrant rulers of Germany, and, above ail, that of Sax their clutches, Dr. G. was forced to leave behind him the half of bes numerous family, scattered among his friends and which until yet, could not join him here in this sacre and of refuge. By his deep learning and erudition in nearly all branches of human knowledge, Dr. G. has scare ly an equal here, as even in Germany, the land of seriouand solid studies, he ranked among the prominent fe for their extensive and various scientific, linguistic, an

We regret to hear of the death of the Hor CHARLES ANDREWS, a Representative in Congress from the State of Maine, who, as we earn from private telegraphic despatches, die at his residence in that State on Friday last He was laboring under a pulmonary affection, which induced him some days ago to return

THE STATE CONVENTION OF SOUTH CARO LINA on Friday adopted the report of the Com mittee of Twenty-one, and then adjourned sine die. The vote upon it was—yeas 136, nays 19
National Intelligencer 4th instant.

SENATOR RHETT, of South Carolina, (as w earn from the Charleston Mercury.) has re signed his seat in the Senate of the Unite States.-National Intelligencer, 4th.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

The Annual Meeting of the American Anti Slavery Society will be held at Corinthian Hall, in the city of Rochester, on Tuesday May 11th, at ten o'clock A. M., and will con ue through the two following days.

[] Among the speakers and distinguishe friends of the cause who will attend the Anniversary are Wendell Phillips. William Lloyd Garrison, Samuel J. May, Parker Pillsbury, Abby K. Foster, Samuel May, jun., Francis Jackson, Charles F. Hovey, Robert Purvis and

GENERAL CHRISTIAN ANTI-SLAVERY CON-

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 2d and 3d of

At a Ch istian Anti-Slavery Convention in Palnesville the undersigned were appointed a Committee to call a similar Couven ion at Kavenna. We have fixed upon the above time, and now earnestly invite all, of every sect and name who regard slavery as a dire sin and curse, and desire to tion, and take part in its diberations.

Good speakers are expected from the various parts of the State. We confidently look for a large, earnest, Christia Convention. E. H. FAIRCHILD, J. McELDOWNEY

WILLARD BURK. HARTFORD, OHIO, Apr 1 13, 1852.

will be held in the Free Presbyterian Church in Cleve-land, Ohio, on the 4th Friday (28th day) of May, at eleven

FOR ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Either of the following named monthly Journals may be btained of FowLERS & WELLS, New York and Boston: THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL and Herald of Re

or Children and Youth, Parents and Teachers. Illustra THE UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHER: Devoted to Phonography and Verbatim Reporting, with practical in

struction to Learners. Please address FOWLERS & WELLS, 131 Nassa

very Society is appointed to be held on Tuesday. May I atract of the Annual Report will be presented, with appropriate Resolutions; and Addresses are expected from sev

LEWIS TAPPAN. WILLIAM E. WHITING

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

The above establishment is now commencing its fifth
season. The increased accommodations and facilities
which have been added from year to year, make it second
to none in the Udion, and casables the subscriber to say with
conflictness to all who wish to avail themseives of the great
facilities which the Water Cure System when rightly appiled, offers to all those who are seeking restoration to
bealth, that they can here pursue it under the most favorable auspices for the removal of disease. The very flattering patronage be-towed hitherto by a generous public will
serve but to stimulate the proprietor to increased exertions
in behalf of all those suffers who may place themselves
under his charge. Terms—\$7 to \$3 per week.

May 6.

T. T. SEELYE, M. P., Proprietor.

CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS' INFORMATION

INFORMATION where, when, and how, to secure gen rene through tickets; the different rates of fare in all it regular conveyances; the times of salling, baggage allor ed, &c., &c., communicated by letter for a fee of § 1.

V B PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is agen
v for the National Era, and authorised to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by
us. His offices are at Boston, 8 Congress street; New York
Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Thir
and Chestnut streets; Baitimore, south west corner of Nert

ar S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Sul scription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston (Journal Building,) is also agent for the National Era

A TTENDS to claims for Pensions, Bounty Land, Extr.
Pay, and Arravages of Pay, and the settlement of Accounts before the several Departments of the Government.
References — Hon. S. P. Chase, Chie; Hon. D. Wilmot Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin, Hon. Ellis Lewis Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisis Pennsylvania; Dr. C. Bailey, Editor National Ers; and the accounting officers generally.

June 5—6m PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARA-

Elyria, Lorain Co., Ohio Jan. 1, 1852 .- Jan 18

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

HE subscriber proposes to open a private school for boys at Newport, Rhode Island, on Monday, the 3d day in his regular course, he will give instruction in the

ual English studies—reading, writing, mathematics, tural intellectual philosophy, and in the Latin, Greek, rench, and German languages He will prepare lads to enter any of the colleges in the nited State.

nited States.

If desired, instruction will also be given, for an additional harge, in other European languages, and also in music and

saarge, in other European languages, and also in music and drawing.

The charse for day scholars will be \$100 a year; for ruplis that heard with the sub-order, \$300 a year. Payment quarterly in advance.

By J. GEORGE GUNTHER.

Refer to Prof C Beck, Cambridge, Mass; Hon George S. Hilliard, Dr. S. G. Howe, Prof. H. D. Rogers, Boston; U. H. Calvert, Henry Gilliat, Dr. Dayld King, Newport, R. I. Newport, A. Prill, 1, 1852.

THOMAS'S FIRST BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

E. C. & J. BIDDLE, No. 6 South Fifth street, Philadelphia.

Have Just Published THE FIRST BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY:

esigned to promote Precision in the Use and facilitate the Acquisition of a Knowledge of the English Language. For Beginners (On the basis of "The First Book of Ety-mology" by James Lynd, A. M.)

BY JOSEPH THOMAS, M. D.,

Formerly Classical Teacher in Friends' Select School,
Philadelphia.

66 THE FIRST BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY," by Mr. Lynd, is now in use as a class book in the Public Schools of New York under the care of the Public School Society, and in a large portion of the Public Ward Schools of New York; in the Public Schools of Brooklyn, Williamsorg, Philadelphia Baltimore, and many other cities. The volume prepared by Dr. Thomas, and now it om the press, embraces many improvements on the y Mr. Lynd. Its leading features may be brisily s

hus:
1 The nature of Koots, prefixes, and suffixes, and the dis-1 The nature of Roots, prefixes, and suffixes, and the distinction between primitive and derivative, sumple and compound words, are explained.

2. The prefixes and suffixes of Latin, Greek, and other origin are given, and their various meanings fully and clearly stated and explained.

3. Exercises are given, designed primarily to impress on the mind of the pupil the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, and also to introduce to the analysis of the works of our language generally.

4. The principal Latin, Greek and other roots of our language arranged in alphabetical order, are inserted, and under each appear or usually accepted meaning of each affixed to it.

5. A key is appended, referring every Erglish word in the proceding vocability to its appropriate Latin, Greek, or

6. Throughout the work, distinctive kinds of type are nition of each finglish derivative corresponding with the cook, prefix, and suffix, or such of them as compose it; and copious n tes are aprended by which and the use of the instinctive types referred to, the connection between the literal or elymo oxical, and the proper or usually accepted meaning of the English derivatives is traced and fully explained. These two important features thus fully carried out, it is believed, are pectular to this work, and add much to its value.

The work now issued from the press is designed as the first values of a series of expression designed as the first values of a series of expressions less backs of which

irst volume of a series of cymnogical class boths, of which in ynd's class Both of Etymolog, "Is the second volume, and "thwald's Etymological Dictionary" the third. The two latter volumes are extensively used in public and private schools throughout the Union. Whitey estavilished as he stop of Etymology is in the public and private schools of our country, and appreciated hardly n cessary to adver to its importance as a bruch of a thorough system of English education. To such teachers as have not given the subject mature consideration, they would merely remark that, in the common or public grammar schools of the largest cities of our country, and in many others, where classical studies and the study of the higher mathematics do not find piace, the beneficial effects resulting from the introduction of this study, in training the minds of the pupils to habits of aca yais and generalization, and in imparting to them a thorough knowledge of their mother tongue, has been fully proved and admitted; and that in acatemies and other seminaries, where classical studies are pursued, no triffin, benefit has been found to result to the pupils from the pursuit of this study, not only from its leading to the habitual and thorough analysis of derivative words, but from its imparting a knowledge of the meaning of scientific terms, which are derived from roots rarely found in the classics that are usually read in our schools and colleges.

The publishers believe the work now issued by them to be well adapted for a class book to at in imparting a knowledge of the stymology of the finglish language; they do not, therefore, hesitate to invite a thorough examination of it by teachers, assured that no one who has given serious attention to this study, will, after such examination of it by teachers, assured that no one who has given serious attention to this study, will, after such examination, and send, with said request, postuge stamps to jre pay the postage on said book, which is, on a copy set not over 500 miles from Philadelphia, eleven cents; over 0 and not over 1,500 miles, twenty two cents; over 1,500 and not over 2,500 miles, twenty two cents; over 1,500 and not over 2,500 miles, theirly-three cents.

sellers throughout the Union. Of these the publishers would par icularize in New York, C. M. Saxton, 152 Fult : treet; Cady & Burgess, 60 John street street; Cady & Burgess, Manuel Bark Row.

Buston, Phillips, Sampson & Co.; Uncinnati, H. W. Der by & Co.; Baltimere, Cushings & Bailey; New Orleans John Ball.

E. C. & J. Billipl.

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out interruption

Although these works are distinguished by the postical shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their con-

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LEONARD SCOTT & CO.

Jan. 1 79 Fulton st., New York, entrance 54 field st N.B. L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "F4RMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and Professor Nort n.of Yale College, New Haven, complete in two volumes, royal octavo, containing 1,600 pages, 14 steel and 500 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, six dollars; in paper dovers, for the mail, five dollars.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1852

Novel," by Pisistratus Caxton, the matter is chiefly political.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. Published and for

pouring of common-place in the Latter Day

THE AMERICAN WHIG REVIEW. May, 1852. New

The Whig has a perfect rage for biography.

MANHATTAN.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. SENATE.

up the bill providing for the settlement of claims which originated in the millitary operations in California during the years 1846 and 1847. He said he would briefly state the reasons inducing him to this motion. By this morning's mail he received a letter from Col. Fremont, late a member of the Senate, dated London. April 13, 1852, in which he said that on the evening of the 8th inst., as he was stepping into a carriage with his family to visit a friend, he was arrested by a party of Bow street officers who were of a low order, rude and insolent: and they were accompanied by a Solicitor's clerk of the same character. No time was allowed him to collect information, or have intercourse with his friends; he was simply informed that he was arrested on the suit of unknown parties, for the sum of \$50,000; that he subse-

twenty-four hours, and subjected to the most exorbitant extortions.

He was requested by Col. Frement to bring to subject to the notice of Congress, and, in doing so, he made this appeal to the Senate to

committed to the Committee on Military Af-On motion of Mr. Brodhead, the Senate then ook up the resolutions upon non-intervention.

extra copies of the Agricultural part of the same report. This was postponed till to-mor-Mr. Borland submitted resolutions calling for information relative to the amount of

The resolution submitted by Mr. Cass, calling for copies of the correspondence between the American Charge at Vienna with the State Department, relative to the imprisonment of the Rev. C. L. Brace, was taken up and

Mr. Pearce resumed and concluded his re marks in reply to Messrs. Gwin and Hunter. Mr. Rusk took the floor, and moved that the

The Senate was not in session to-day. The chair laid before the Senate a report

ngs on Tuesday, the 27th. The speeches of Mr. Hendricks of Indiana and Mr. Smith of

He did not rise to defend any party or fac-tion, but to lay down grave fundamental prin-ciples, without which no Government can be

Debate ensued; at the termination of which. inder the operation of the previous question,

Mr. Johnson was a man of science, a useful citizen, and most estimable man. The National

regret of the decease of Professor Walter I Johnson, late a member, and for some years the orresponding Secretary of this Institute. Resolved, That we entertain a grateful sense of the services of Professor Johnson as a

cere sympathy in their bereavement. Resolved, That, as a token of our respect for the deceased, we will attend his funeral and

the Washington papers, and a transmitted to the family of the deceased

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION

day. The Rev. J. G. Fee, of Kentucky, was chosen President; and George W. Julian of Indiana, Fred Douglass, C. C. Burleigh, and Russell Everett, of Pennsylvania, Vice Presi-

est concession to any pro-slavery requisition.

The following resolution was offered and warmly debated, but not finally acted upon: Resolved, That slaveholding is in itself an act f immeasurable wickedness, and the American church and clergy, of all denominations, con-nected with it, are held eminently responsible Evening Session.—Resolutions from the Committee were introduced, declaring that this is not less the native land of the negro than the white-man, and that a proposition to remove the former to any other country is in every way as unjust and impredent as would be a proposition to remove the latter; that when the friends of Colonization manifest the same desire to promote the interest of negroes at home

speakers, and opposed by none, and, finally, were unanimously adopted.

vocated a new political organization, to over-throw the present Whig and Democratic par-ties, and a series of resolutions embracing that

the Pacific, at New York on the 2d instant.

infirmity.

point that none but Christians can be sent to Parliament.

The Central German Emigration Society

entirely subsided, the yield of gold is reported to be larger than ever. The accounts from all the districts are uniformly encouraging. A war of extermination is reported to have been declared by the whites of Klamath against

VENTION. AT RAVENNA, PORTAGE CO., OBIO June, 1852.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY

N B Editors friendly to the cause are requested to giv

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DEFORMER—Galleway's Buildings, ap stairs—cornerroom Sept. 19—19

TUB

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